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III. *Specimen Methodi Generalis determinandi Figurarum Quadraturas.* Antore Jo. Craig.

Ad D. Georgium Cheynæum, M. D.

FACILE credas, Vir Eruditissime, mihi non parum arridere, quòd Methodus, quâ usus sum in determinandis Figurarum Quadraturis, tantopere à D. Leibnitio & te probata fuerit; ut ille alteri cuidam à se inventæ non-nihil similem agnosceret. Tu verò ut conjecturam feceris ei non multo absimilem esse illam quâ utitur D. Newtonus; eundemque ipse tanto cum successu sequaris, ut Methodus Calculi differentialis inversa incredibili incremento jam à te promota sit in Libro tuo, quem D. Archibaldo Pitcarnio Patriæ nostræ & sæculi, hujus Ornamento inscripsisti. Sed multa (ut nōsti) ad Methodum illam inversam perficiendam necessaria adhuc invenienda supersunt. Ego Tibi rerum harum judici peritissimo rationes aliquot breviter exponam, quæ faciunt ut reliqua per Methodus hætenus usurpatas non posse obtineri putem.

Et primò quidem, cum ex data relatione inter z & y , quæritur $\int: z dy$, omnes illæ Methodi postulant ut z per y & datas exprimatur; quòd tamen fieri non potest, quando æquatio relationem illam definiens ultra Cubicam vel Bi-quadraticam ascendit. Nam, non sine magno hujus scientiæ opprobrio, hæret hic adhuc Algebra Vulgaris. Secundo, quamvis regula innotesceret
generalis

generalis inveniendi Radices æquationum cujuscunque gradûs; huic tamen Methodo inversæ prorsus foret inutilis: Radix enim z turdis tam complicatis involveretur, ut nullâ arte (hactenus cogitâ) à differentiali ad Integralem regressus dari posset. Ob has rationes, Vir clarissimè, alias vias & (favente Deo) conatu non prorsus irritò rem tum aggressus. Et quia in his me quædam tibi non displicitura invenisse spero, ideo eorum Specimen Tibi publicè impertiri constitui. Precor interim ut Deus Otium tibi & vitam, ut Geometriam ac Medicinam ad talem perducas perfectionem, qualem in utrâque editæ à Te Primitiæ meritò expectare faciunt.

Amicum Tibi devin&issimum,

Gillingham,
22 Apr. 1703.

Jo. Craig.

SECTION I.

SIT $z^m + a y^n = b z^c y^r$ æquatio exprimens relationem inter Ordinatam z & abscissam y , in qua Exponentes m, n, c, r , denotant quoslibet Numeros, Integros vel Fractos, Affirmativos vel Negativos. Ponatur $r - n = c$ Erit

$$A R E A = \frac{m}{m+n} z y +$$

$$\frac{m c + n c}{m \times m + n \times c + 1 + n \times m + n \times c + 1} + \frac{b}{a} z^{\frac{c+1}{a}} y^{\frac{c+1}{a}}$$

$$\frac{m - e \times c + 1 + r \times c + 1}{m \times 2c + 1 + n \times 2c + 1} + \frac{bB}{a} z^{2c+1} y^{2c+1} +$$

$$\frac{m - e \times 2c + 1 + r \times 2c + 1}{m \times 3c + 1 + n \times 3c + 1} + \frac{bC}{a} z^{3c+1} y^{3c+1} +$$

$$\frac{m - e \times 3c + 1 + r \times 3c + 1}{m \times 4c + 1 + n \times 4c + 1} + \frac{bD}{a} z^{4c+1} y^{4c+1} +$$

$$\frac{m - e \times 4c + 1 + r \times 4c + 1}{m \times 5c + 1 + n \times 5c + 1} + \frac{bE}{a} z^{5c+1} y^{5c+1} + \&c.$$

De hâc Seris hæc sunt notanda : (1.) Quòd literæ majusculæ B, C, D. &c. designent coefficientes terminorum ipsis immediatè præcedentium : (2.) Quòd exhibeat Quadraturas omnium Figurarum Quadrabilium, quarum Curvæ per æquationem trium terminorum definiuntur : (3.) Et quòd semper sint Quadrabiles ,

quando $\frac{m \times r - r}{mn - m - en}$ est numerus integer & affirmativus,

quem vocemus I. (4.) Speciatim I + r dæc numerum Terminorum (ab initio sumptorum) Series Arcam quaesitam consequentium : (5.) Quòd si ponatur $c = 0$, mutabitur hæc Series in Celebre Theorema Newtonianum

num pro Binomio communi ; & proinde hoc Theorema est hujus Seriei casus specialis & simplex : (6.) Cùm fit Applicatio hujus Seriei ad Figuram particularem, hæ regulæ sunt observandæ. 1^a Reducatur æquatio Curvam datam definiens ad formam generalem, & ex comparatione particularis cùm generali inveniuntur coefficientes a, b ; ut & exponentes m, n, e, r . Secunda, Si exponentes sic determinati non faciant 1 numerum integrum & affirmativum, (juxta conditionem in Not. 3. assignatam,) tum alius terminus æquationis particularis à quantitate z liberetur ; & si nunc exponentibus denuo determinatis non competat illa Quadrabilitatis conditio, tum reliquus terminus à quantitate z liberetur : Nam nullo labore quilibet ex tribus terminis æquationem datam constituentibus à quantitate z liberari potest. Tertia, Si æquationi per Regulam præcedentem tractatæ non conveniat prædicta Quadrabilitatis conditio ; tum per Seriem quadratur Area complementum f : $y \, d \, z$: quo cognito statim habetur Area quaesita ; nam, ut omnibus notum, $z \, y - f$: $y \, d \, z = f$: $z \, d \, y$. Et ut sine confusione Complementum per Seriem obtineatur, in æquatione data Curvam particularem definiente pro z scribatur Y , & pro y scribatur Z : Factæque hæc mutatione Ordinatæ in Abscissam, & Abscissæ in Ordinatam, tractetur æquatio juxta præcepta regulæ secundæ ; donec illi conveniat Quadrabilitatis conditio, vel eandem ipsi non posse convenire pateat.

Exemplum 1. Sit $z^3 - \frac{1}{2} y^3 = b \, z \, y$. Quia hic $m = 3$, $n = 3$, $e = 1$, $r = 1$, $a = 1$, ideo $l = 1$, adeoque $l + 1 = 2$. Et proinde (juxta Not. 4.) duo primi Seriei termini dant Aream $= \frac{1}{2} z \, y - \frac{1}{2} b \, z^2 \, y^{-1}$.

$Z \, z \, z \, z \, z \, z$

Exemplum

(1350)

Exemp. 2. Sit $z^7 + ay^3 = bzy^2$, ubi $m=7$, $n=3$, $e=1$, $r=2$; qui faciunt $l=2$; ideo (juxta Not. 4.) tres primi Seriei termini dabunt quæſitam

$$AREAM = \frac{7}{10} zy - \frac{b}{15a} z^2 - \frac{2b^2}{15a^2} z^3 y^{-1}.$$

Exemp. 3. Sit $z^5 + ky^5 = hz^{-2}y^{11}$, ubi $m=5$, $n=5$, $e=2$, $r=11$; at quia hi non faciunt l numerum integrum & affirmativum; ideo (per Regulam ſecundam) libero terminum $hz^{-2}y^{11}$ à quantitate z ; & fic æquatio fit $z^5 - hy^{11} = -kz^2y^5$; ubi $a=-h$, $b=-k$; & $m=5$, $n=11$, $e=2$, $r=5$; qui faciunt $l=1$. Unde

$$AREAM = \frac{5}{16} zy - \frac{k}{16h} z^3 y^{-5}$$

Exemp. 4. Sit $z^2 - hy^2 = -kz^2y^2$; ubi $m=2$, $n=2$, $e=2$, $r=2$; qui non faciunt l numerum integrum & affirmativum; ideo libero terminum $-kz^2y^2$ à quantitate z ; & tum $z^0 + ky^2 = hz^{-2}y^2$; ubi $a=k$, $b=h$; & $m=0$, $n=2$, $e=-2$, $r=2$, qui faciunt $l=1$, ideo

$$AREAM = \frac{h}{k} z^{-1} y$$

Exemp. 5. Sit $z^2 - \frac{4g^2}{h} y^6 = -\frac{g}{h} z^2 y^4$; ubi $m=2$,

$n=6$, $e=2$, $r=4$; qui non faciunt l numerum integrum & affirmativum; idemque contingit liberato (à quantitate z) utrolibet ex reliquis: Ideo juxta regulam Tertiam quæro Complementum; quare (ut jam præmonui) pono $z=Y$; $y=Z$; unde æquatio data erit

$$Y^2 - \frac{4g^2}{h} Z^6 = -\frac{g}{h} Z^4 Y^2;$$

quæ (juxta Reg. 1.) reduſta ad formam generalem erit hujus modi

$$\text{modi } Z^6 - \frac{h}{4g^2} Y^2 = \frac{1}{4g} Z^4 Y^2 \text{ ubi } m=6,$$

$n=2, e=4, r=2$; qui non faciunt l numerum integrum & affirmativum; ideo (juxta Reg. 2.) libero terminum ultimum a Z;

$$\text{unde } Z^2 - \frac{1}{4g} Y^2 = \frac{h}{4g^2} Z^{-4} Y^2; \text{ ubi } m=2,$$

$$n=2, e=-4, r=2; \text{ unde } l=1; \text{ \& } a=-\frac{1}{4g}, b=\frac{h}{4g^2};$$

Unde Area quaesita complementum est

$$= \frac{1}{2} Z Y - \frac{h}{2g} Z^{-3} Y \text{ seu } \frac{1}{2} z y - \frac{h}{2g} z y^{-3};$$

$$\text{Ergo etiam Area quaesita f: } z d y = \frac{1}{2} z y + \frac{h}{2g} z y^{-2}.$$

SECTIO II.

SIT $z^m + a y^n = b z^{\frac{2e}{2c+1}} y^{\frac{c}{2c+1}} + f z^{\frac{c}{2c+1}} y^{\frac{c+1}{2c+1}}$ aequatio exprimens Relationem inter Ordinatam z & Abscissam y. Erit

$$\text{AREA} = A z y + B z^{\frac{e+1}{2c+1}} y^{\frac{c+1}{2c+1}} + C z^{\frac{2e+1}{2c+1}} y^{\frac{2c+1}{2c+1}} +$$

$$D z^{\frac{3e+1}{2c+1}} y^{\frac{3c+1}{2c+1}} + E z^{\frac{4e+1}{2c+1}} y^{\frac{4c+1}{2c+1}} +$$

$$F z^{\frac{5e+1}{2c+1}} y^{\frac{5c+1}{2c+1}}, \text{ \&c.}$$

Ubi

(1352)

$$\text{Ubi (positis } 2c + n = r, c + n = s) A = \frac{n}{m + n},$$

$$B = \frac{m - e + s \times A + e - m}{m \times c + 1 + n \times e + 1} \times \frac{f}{a}$$

$$C = \frac{m - 2e + r \times bA + m - e \times c + 1 + r \times e + 1 \times fB + 2eb - mb}{ma \times 2c + 1 + na \times 2e + 1}$$

$$D = \frac{m - 2e \times c + 1 + r \times e + 1 \times bB + m - e \times 2c + 1 + s \times 2e + 1 \times fC}{ma \times 3c + 1 + na \times 3e + 1}$$

$$E = \frac{m - 2e \times 2c + 1 + r \times 2e + 1 \times bC + m - e \times 3c + 1 + s \times 3e + 1 \times fD}{ma \times 4c + 1 + na \times 4e + 1}$$

$$F = \frac{m - 2e \times 3c + 1 + r \times 3e + 1 \times bD + m - e \times 4c + 1 + s \times 4e + 1 \times fE}{ma \times 5c + 1 + na \times 5e + 1}$$

De

De hac Serie (cujus progressio primo ferè intuitu est manifesta) hæc sunt notanda. (1.) Quod figuræ (quarum Curvæ prædictâ æquatione desiniuntur) sunt Quadrabiles, quando Numeri exponentiales m, n, e, c ; & coefficientes a, b, f habent relationes modo assignandas;

scil: quando $\frac{2c + m \times n - 2e}{-cm - en}$ est numerus integer & affirm-

mativus, quem vocemus 1. & (cum 1 est major quam 2) quando Coefficientium relatio est hæc.

$$\frac{m - 2e \times 1c - c + 1 + r \times 1e - e + 1}{e - m \times 1c + 1 - s \times 1e + 1} \times \frac{bU}{f} =$$

$$\frac{m - 2e \times 1c - 2c + 1 + r \times 1e - 2e + 1}{m \times 1c + 1 + n \times 1e + 1} \times \frac{bP}{a} +$$

$$\frac{m - e \times 1c - c + 1 + r \times 1e - e + 1}{m \times 1c + 1 + n \times 1e + 1} \times \frac{fU}{a}$$

Ubi U & P denotant Coefficientes Terminorum duorum, qui immediate præcedunt ultimo Areae quæsita Terminò; scil: U est coefficiens termini ad Ultimum propioris, P coefficiens termini ab ultimo remotioris:

ut si Fz^y esset ultimus Areae quæsita terminus, tum U denotaret E, & P denotaret D. (2.) Ultimus

timus ille *Aræ* quæ sitæ terminus ex valore numeri l cognoscitur ; nam hic etiam $l+1$ dat numerum terminorum (ab initio fumptorum) *Seriei*, qui *Aræ*am quæ sitam constituunt. (3) Si fuerit $l=1$, tum coefficientium relatio debet esse hæc

$$\frac{2e - m \times 1 - A + rA \quad b}{e - m \times c + 1 - s \times e + 1} \times \frac{f}{a} = \frac{e - m \times 1 - A + sA \quad f}{m \times c + 1 + n \times e + 1} \times \frac{f}{a};$$

Si $l=2$; relatio debet esse hæc

$$\frac{m - 2exc + 1 + rxe + 1 \quad bB}{e - m \times 2c + 1 - s \times 2e + 1} \times \frac{f}{a} =$$

$$\frac{2e - m \times 1 - A + rA \quad b}{m \times 2c + 1 + n \times 2e + 1} \times \frac{f}{a} +$$

$$\frac{m - e \times c + 1 + s \times e + 1 \quad fB}{m \times 2c + 1 + n \times 2e + 1} \times \frac{f}{a}$$

S E C T I O III.

$$\text{SIT } z = ay + bz^{\frac{e}{y}} + fz^{\frac{2e}{y} + \frac{2c}{y}} +$$

$$gz^{\frac{3e}{y} + \frac{3c}{y}} + hz^{\frac{4e}{y} + \frac{4c}{y}} + \text{\&c.} \text{ æquatio exprimens re-}$$

lationem inter ordinatam z & abscissam y ; & constans terminis quocunq; Erit.

$$\text{Area} = Azy + Bz^{\frac{e}{y} + \frac{c}{y}} + Cz^{\frac{2e}{y} + \frac{2c}{y}} +$$

$$Dz^{\frac{3e}{y} + \frac{3c}{y}} + Ez^{\frac{4e}{y} + \frac{4c}{y}} + \text{\&c.}$$

Quod in fallor, est Theorema non contemnendum. Calculo per-facili inveniuntur $A, B, C, D, E, \text{\&c.}$ ut & Quadrabilitatis conditiones, & quot termini seriei Aream quæsitam constituent. Crescit quidem numerus harum conditionum pro multitudine terminorum, ex quibus constat æquatio relationem inter z & y definiens. Et speciatim si illa terminorum multitudo vocetur N , tum $N-2$ est numerus conditionum Quadrabilitatis; quarum una Exponentium m, n, e, c relationem respicit, scilicet hæc; ut

$$\frac{Nc - 2c + 2e - Ne + m + n}{-cm = en}$$

est

est numerus (quem vocemus l) Integer & affirmativus. Reliquæ vero conditiones coefficientium a, b, f, g, h, &c. respiciunt. Ac deniq; $l+1$ dat numerum terminorum (ab initio sumptorum) seriei, qui Aream quæsitam constituunt.

Corol. Ex hac Serie generali deduci potest Series, quæ exhibeat Quadraturas Figurarum, quarum Curvæ definiuntur per æquationem constantem terminis quibuscvis, qui æquationem Sectionis tertiæ generalem constituunt. Nam ad hanc obtinendam opus tantum est Seriem computare pro æquatione constante tot terminis (ab initio sumptis) æquationis generalis, quot includent Terminos æquatio Curvas definiens. Tum ex valoribus quantitatum A, B, C, D, &c. Eliminantur illæ coefficientes b, f, g, &c. quæ ad æquationem propositam non spectant; reliquæ dabunt aream quæsitam Exemplo res datebit.

S E C T I O IV.

$$\text{SIT } z = ay^m + by^n + cy^{c+n} + gz^{3c+3c+n}$$

Equationem exprimens relationem inter Z & Y. Jam quia

$$z = ay^m + by^n + cy^{c+n} + fz^{2c+2c+n} + gz^{3c+3c+n}$$

est illa pars pars æquationis quæ (sumptis terminis in ordine a principio) includit æquationem datam; quam deinceps (brevitatis causa) æquationem completam vocabo; ideo Figurarum (quarum Curvæ definiuntur per æquationem completam.)

Areæ

(1357)

$$Arex = Azy + Bz \frac{e+1}{y} + Cz \frac{2e+1}{y} + \frac{2c+1}{y}$$

$$Dz \frac{3e+1}{y} + Ez \frac{4e+1}{y} + Fz \frac{5e+1}{y} + Gc.$$

& a, b, f, g ingredientur valores quantitatum B, C, D, E, F &c. Si ergo in his valoribus ponatur ubiq; $f=0$ (quia $fz \frac{2e+1}{y}$ æquationem datam non ingreditur) habebis valores quantitatum A, B, C, D, E, &c. qui in Serie substituti dabunt Areas quæsitæ. Et Calculo inito in veni.

$$A = \frac{m}{m+1}, \quad B = \frac{c-m-c-nxA+m-e}{mxc+1+nxe+1} x \frac{b}{a}$$

$$C = \frac{c+nxe+1+m-exc+1}{mx2c+1+nxe+1} bB$$

$$D = \frac{m-3ex-1-A+3c+nx-Axg}{ma3c+1}$$

$$E = \frac{+m-ex2c+1+c+nxe+1x-bC}{+na3c+1}$$

B b b b b b b

E =

(1358)

$$E = \frac{m - 3exc + 1 + 3c + nxe + 1x}{\text{---}}$$

$$+ max4c + 1$$

$$\frac{-gB + m - ex3c + 1 + c + nx3e + 1x - bD}{\text{---}}$$

$$+ na \times 4e + 1$$

$$F = \frac{n - 3ex2c + 1 + 3c + nx2e + 1x}{\text{---}}$$

$$+ ma \times 5c + 1$$

$$\frac{-gC + m - ex4c + 1 + c + nx4e + 1x - bE}{\text{---}}$$

$$+ na \times 5e + 1$$

$$G = \frac{m - 3ex3c + 1 + 3 + c + nx3e + 1x}{\text{---}}$$

$$+ ma \times 6c + 1$$

$$\frac{-gD + m - ex5c + 1 + c + nx5e + 1x - bF}{\text{---}}$$

$$+ na \times 6e + 1$$

Ex

Ex his patet progressio reliquorum in infinitum. Et sic habetur Series exhibens Quadraturas omnium Figurarum, quarum Curvæ definiuntur per hanc æquationem

$$\text{quatuor terminorum } z^m = ay + bz y^n + cz^{e+n} y + gz^{3e} y^{3c+n}.$$

Et notandum quod conditiones Quadrabilitatis & numerus terminorum. Seriei, Aream quamlibet quæ sitam constituentium, eadem sunt cum conditionibus Quadrabilitatis, & numero Terminorum, quæ conveniunt Figuris. quarum Curvæ per æquationes completas definiuntur.

Corol. Præter has duas series in § 2 & 4 propter Figuras quatuor terminorum, possunt eodem modo infinitæ aliæ series computari pro cæteris casibus Figurarum, quatuor terminorum. Quod etiam intelligendum est De omnibus aliis Figuris, quarum Curvæ per æquationes quotlibet terminorum numero constantes definiuntur.

Non jam vacat ipsam Methodum minutiatim describere, per quam ad hujusmodi Series pervenio; brevem tamen ejus rationem exponere forte non ingratum erit. Assumo Seriem ex z pariter ac y compositam, sc:

$$Azy + Bz^p y^q + Cz^s y^h + Dz^l y^k + Ec = f: zdy. \text{ Cu-}$$

jus singuli termini (præter primum) habeant Exponentes incognitos. Tum æquationem instituo inter duos valores quantitatis dz , quorum alter ex hac serie, alter ex æquatione relationem inter z & y definiente per Methodum Calculi Differentialis directam facile invenitur. Ex terminis hujus æquationis ritè reductæ primo deter-
mino

mino exponentes incognitos p, q, g, h, l, k &c. Et de
 in coefficientes A, B, C , &c. Et si plures sint compara-
 tiones, quam quæ determinandis his coefficientibus suffi-
 ciunt, tum ex reliquis deduco Quadrabilitatis conditio-
 nes. Si recta ineatur via, Calculus est longe facillimus;
 multasq; habeo Regulas huc spectantes quas alias forsan
 tradam; ut & usum hujus Methodi in inveniendis Qua-
 draturis irrationalibus finitis, quando rationales non dan-
 tur: res enim omnino in potestate est.
